

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1796.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the late election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. But sated that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suppress the deep acknowledgments of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has counterbalanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its benediction—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent an use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only be in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no commendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and inviolable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to ensnare the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The north, in an unobstructed intercourse with the south, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The south, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the north, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the stream of the north, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general interests of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The east, in a like intercourse with the west, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The west derives from the east supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation.—Any other tenure by which the west can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an spoliated and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations;—and what is of inestimable value they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inexpedient to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all the parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason

to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by Geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western;—whence dissimilar men may endeavour to excite a hatred that flies in the face of the difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealous and heartburning which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the revolution by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicious propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable.—No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute—they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution or government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitution of government.—But, the constitution which at any time exists, and changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community—and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government—destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretences. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions;—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country;—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian.—It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the

limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the peace and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of persons and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the foundation of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind.—It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissensions, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.—But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns his disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeebles the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power; by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. It is, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.—The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace; but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by abstaining from occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that

public opinion should co-operate.—To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject: at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enemies of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions; to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion; to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment towards a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to the satellites of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it.—Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence the most be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it is unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is

not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that about forty-two years of my life

dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the fault of incompetent abilities will be assigned to oblivion, as any fault must soon be in the mansion of self.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is as natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 17th September, 1796.

LONDON, July 16.

THE Dutch and the Flemish papers concur both with the German and the French in giving the most favourable representation of the position of the French armies on the right bank (as it is commonly called) of the Rhine.

The French have, by a well concerted plan, and by following the system of tactics recommended to them by Carnot, and practised in the campaign before the last, been eminently successful. They have not made their principal attacks in front, but have penetrated by the flank of the enemy, opposing a strong column to a feeble line, and thus inflicting victory, without the mortification of having purchased it by a heavy loss. We do not go the full length of believing that the late retreat of Jourdan was merely a manoeuvre; but if otherwise, it must certainly be admitted, that he has admirably contrived to retrieve a misfortune, which in war is next to avoiding one.

BOSTON, September 15.

A letter from Cadix, dated July 20, says, "The mail has just arrived from Gibraltar, bringing an account of fourteen fail of American vessels having been taken by the Algerines and other devils."

This article of information was received yesterday, and occasioned a considerable degree of anxiety in the minds of many. We are happy to have it in our power to prove the falsity of the above article from the following authority.

Captain Plummer, who arrived last week, left Gibraltar four days subsequent to the date of the above letter, and makes no mention of any such intelligence being in circulation at the time of his sailing. In addition to which Captain Hilman arrived here last evening from Cadix, which place he left the first of August, who says, that such a report had been circulated, though without any foundation, and which gained not the least degree of credit.

Captain Hilman, gives it as his opinion, that war is declared between England and Spain before this.

From Cadix, by Captain Hilman, in 44 days, we have the latest news. No British fleet was then cruising off the harbour; and the French fleet under Richery, were taking on board their small flock preparatory to sailing.

They expected to proceed to sea the next day after Captain Hilman failed.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

A letter from Detroit, of August 15, says, that "Michilimackinac is evacuated by the British, and will, in the course of two weeks, be occupied by our troops."

By recent arrivals from Port-au-Prince, we learn that several British men of war lay there, unable to proceed to sea, owing to the severity of a contagious disorder which prevailed among the seamen and soldiers, which carried off numbers every day, and almost unmanned several of the ships.

On Thursday the 23rd day of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at private sale before that day,

THE plantation where Mr. RICHARD WELLS formerly lived, in Anne-Arundel county, part of ANNE ARUNDEL MANSION containing 1933 acres; also another small tract containing 774 acres; these tracts will be sold together or separate, at may best suit the purchaser. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase may view the land, and for terms apply to the subscriber, living near Annapolis. If the above-mentioned tracts of lands should not be sold, they will then be offered for rent, with or without hands.

HENRY JOHNSON.

September 28, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 17th day of October next, on the premises, for CASH,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, and now in the occupation of Mr. DANIEL ADDISON. It has eight rooms, besides the parlor, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to purchase is requested to apply to the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 15th of March next.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 29, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Anne Arundel county Levy court will meet on the third Wednesday of October next, at the city of Annapolis, to receive applications of the public roads; all persons inclined to execute that business are requested to attend at Annapolis on that day.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest and Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz

KNOW all men by these presents, that

I _____ of _____ in _____ do make, constitute and appoint _____ of _____ my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the there describing the stock standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the _____ day of _____ in the year _____

Sealed and Delivered in presence of _____ BE IT KNOWN, that on the _____ day of _____ before me personally came _____, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed _____ Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to the directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

A very valuable PLANTATION for SALE.

On Monday the 24th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation; this plantation contains 581 acres of good land, in complete order, of which 200 acres are in wood, 25 acres of meadow may be made with very small expense; on it there is a dwelling house, three tobacco houses, and all other necessary out houses in good repair, three orchards, the soil well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn; it is situate three miles from Nottingham, on Patuxent, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and one mile from Selby's Landing. A clear and perfect title will be made. The terms of sale will be paid with security, carrying interest, for the payment of one third part of the purchase money within six months, one third within twelve months, and the residue within eighteen months. The subscriber, dwelling on the land, will show it to any one desirous of inspecting it.

EDWARD BOTELER.

Prince George's county, September 23, 1796.

Charles county, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane-town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in said county.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the thirteenth instant, a mulatto man by the name of NAT, his clothing is a striped yarn jacket with sleeves, and canvas trousers; and says he belongs to ELWILEY SWIFT, of Saint Mary's county, near Point Lookout. His master is hereby requested to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold, according to law, for his fees and other expenses.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 17, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the FOUNTAIN-KEY, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BAYCE formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South-east streets, in the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends; and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

BALTIMORE.

YOUNG LADIES

ARE genteelly Boarded and taught English and French grammatically, and all kinds of plain and ornamental Needle-work, Embroidery and Fancy-work, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, with the Use of the Globes, for 200 dollars a year, and five dollars entrance, by

Mr. and Mrs. PRIEST.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC	15 Dols. per 20
ENTRANCE	5
DANCING	2 per 20
ENTRANCE	3
DRAWING	2 per 20
ENTRANCE	3

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 5th instant, a negro man named CHARLES, he is a very black fellow, about six feet high, he squints a good deal in one eye, and may be known by having half the nail of the third finger on the right hand cut off; he took with him a cotton jacket, a pair of brown corduroy overalls, linen trousers, an old nabor shirt, and a pair of shoes and buckles. As he has filed a petition for his freedom in Prince-George's county court, he may probably attempt to pass as a free man. Whoever will secure negro Charles in any goal, so that I get him again shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

MICHAEL LOWE.

September 12, 1796.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.

September 5, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tannery formerly occupied by Mr. BAXTER, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the visitors of Anne-Arundel county Free School, will meet on Friday the 7th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the said school, for the purpose of receiving proposals from any person or persons who may be qualified as a teacher in said school, or otherwise, on the same day, to rent it to the highest bidder, on terms to be made known on that day. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock.

Per order, THO. SELLMAN, Clk.

September 15, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, about the 20th of August last, a large bay HORSE, about sixteen hands high, fourteen years old, is a natural pacer, crooked behind, has a scar on his withers, and branded with a letter A. Whoever brings said horse home shall receive FOUR DOLLARS paid by

RICHARD BROWN.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

WANTED.

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS; for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

By virtue of a writ facias to me directed, will be
EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,
on Friday the seventh day of October next,
ALL that tract of LAND called BURGESS'S
plantation, containing 170 acres, more or less,
situate on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, being the late
residence of JOSEPH BURGESS, ten. seized and sold
to satisfy a judgment on behalf of RICHARD RING-
LEY, executor of GREENBERRY RINGLEY, for the
use of WALLACE and MUIR, against AARON GAST-
BELL, terre tenant of the premises.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff.
September 20, 1796.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tues-
day the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the
first fair day thereafter, on the premises for ready
cash only.

THAT very valuable PLANTATION, situate
in Anne Arundel county, on the south side of
South river, known by the name of BEARD'S POINT,
about four miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-
five from Baltimore town, by road, and forty by water,
five from London town ferry, and seven from Queen-
Anne; this plantation contains about 170 acres, is
well adapted to Indian corn, tobacco and small grain,
is well timbered with oak, chestnut, and pine in abun-
dant, all lying convenient to the water, added to
which is the convenience of its lying and bounding
on the water, so that one half of the land stands en-
closed without the expense of fencing; this planta-
tion has two tenements thereon, one of which has an
excellent apple orchard, beside one of the best springs
of water in the county; also the inspection house for
tobacco, with all conveniences for the same, with a
good deep landing for taking off or loading tobacco,
or other kinds of wares; an excellent strong house,
well finished, with three rooms above, and one fire
place, with a store below, and a good deep cellar under
the whole; there is also a kitchen, stable, and corn
house adjoining, beside other out houses and a good
pale garden, with the advantage of fish and fowl of
all kinds in their respective seasons.

On the same day will be offered for sale, on the
premises, for cash, that valuable plantation, formerly
the property of Henry May, late of Anne Arundel
county, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, near
South river church, well known to be one of the first
stands in the county for a blacksmith's shop, with all
the improvements thereon, such as a good frame dwell-
ing house, kitchen, stable, and corn house, with two
rooms below for meat and cider, or lumber, &c.
with a smith's shop, ready built to hand, a few fruit
trees, and one of the most fertile pieces of meadow
land in the county, which in a common year will
yield from eight to ten run of hay, partly timothy.

Also on the same day, if time will permit, will be
offered for sale, for cash only, a lot of land, of one
acre, with a frame house thereon, called the School-
house, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining the
land of Mr. Benjamin Welch, major Thomas Har-
wood's quarter, at Beard's creek, and governor Stone's
plantation called Beapney, on the road leading from
Queen Anne to London town ferry.

And, on the day following, will also be exposed
to public sale, for cash, at Beard's Habitation, the late
seat of Richard Beard, of the county aforesaid, de-
ceased, a very valuable tract, consisting of broad
meads, fields, coles, saddle and plough horses, harned
cattle, consisting in oxen, milk cows and calves, and
a few fine heifers, of an excellent breed to raise from,
hogs, sheep, blacksmith's tools, stone mason's ditto,
household and kitchen furniture of all kinds, and
a variety of farming utensils, &c. &c.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix.
M. BEARD, } Administrators.
JOHN BEARD, }

N.B. The sale will be continued from day to day
till all is sold, and a good and indisputable title will
be given to the purchaser or purchasers of all or any
part of the land. The said and improvements may be
viewed at any time by application to John or Stephen
Beard, jun.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general
assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to
release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.
Carbon county, Sept. 2, 1796.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the sher-
iff of Prince George's county, intends to pe-
tition the next general assembly of the State of Mary-
land for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on
his delivering his property to be divided among his
creditors, and the surplus, if any, to be returned to
him, or his order.

ROBERT KEY.
September 10, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHERE taken from this city, on Sunday evening
last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well
matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen
hands three fingers high, hanging manes and bushy
tails, which are long; each of them has a small
star in his forehead, and one of them a small
white spot on the nose; one is branded S
the other branded 2 on their buttocks; they have been
newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will
deliver to me the said horses (that) receive Twenty
Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves,
who stole them, shall receive Fifty, on their con-
viction.

J. H. STONE.
Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas Boxe,
junior, and Benjamin BORD, of Prince
George's county, intend to petition the ensuing gen-
eral assembly for an act to relieve them from debts
contracted severally, or jointly, which they are un-
able to pay.

September 21, 1796.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Vestry of
St. Andrew's Parish intend petitioning the
next general assembly for an act authorizing them to
sell the GLEBE of said parish, also to set on foot a
scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of
money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and
complete a new chapel they have begun, and are un-
able to finish.

By order of the Vestry,
JOHN EURT, Register.
Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.
ON the first Monday in October next an election
will be held for four delegates to represent
Anne Arundel county in the general assembly; and
one member to represent the second district in the con-
gress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an
election will be held for one elector, to elect the pres-
ident and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation
and the inhabitants of George-town intend to
petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to
vest in said corporation powers to increase their right
of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing
licences, and appropriating the money therefrom
arising, and also of applying the money arising from
fines and forfeitures within said town to the use there-
of, and to grant them a power to sue for such land
as they may claim within the precincts of said town,
and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in
said town, and to enable them to improve, or dispose
of the ground and water upon Patowmack river, at
the termination of the streets and alleys of said
town.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for con-
fiscated property purchased, and others who
have installed their debts, will please to observe, that
their next instalment becomes due on the first day of
December next, and it is expected that the payments
will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore
on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly
issue against every delinquent on the day following;
it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing
against the delinquents until after the 30th day of Fe-
bruary following, as no such indulgence will be given
for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be
punctual in making their payments. In all cases
where property is taken in execution for the use of the
State, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall
attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be
made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice,
that agreeably to law their returns and payments
should be made on the first day of November in each
year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected
to comply, I will certainly put the law in force
against those who fail in making their returns and pay-
ments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective
balances on or before the first day of November next,
otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for
the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARRURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

THE commissioners appointed by act of as-
sembly to receive subscriptions to the BANK
of BALTIMORE give notice to the stockholders, that
in consequence of the first instalment being actually
paid, an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS
will take place on Monday morning the 10th day of
October next, at the house intended for this bank.

Baltimore, September 2, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Mont-
gomery county court-house, on the 27th of July
last, a very likely negro man named PATRICK; he
is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine
or ten inches high; of a bright complexion, and has
the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much
contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut
or a burn; he had on and took with him when he
went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet
cape, a pair of nankin breeches, with fringes at the
knees, one pair ditto, gray calmer, much worn, and a
pair of old boots and shoes. Mr. Henry Rorer, near
Alexandria, seized him, and sold him last fall, and he
is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alex-
andria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I
believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his
freedom from Mr. H. Rorer. It is very probable he
has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass
or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver
the said runaway to his master shall receive the above
reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any goal, to clear his master from him again.

JAMES ROWIE BROOKES.
September 2, 1796.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the
highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the
plantation of JOHN HALL, late of Anne Arundel
county, in the Swampy near Mr. Norman's wa-
yard, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if
not the first fair day.

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel
of cattle, plough horses, valuable mares, a
number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plan-
tation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good
work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers
fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock
precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.
West river, August 27, 1796.

Valuable property for sale on
credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not dis-
posed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th
day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to be-
gin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale
to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day
until the whole is sold, the following property, to
wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM,
that has been occupied for a number of years
last past by REGIN ROWLES, deceased, lying on
Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, situated on the
Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the
city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and
surpassed by none in the State of Maryland for its
beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well
adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grain;
it is conveniently situated between the waters of the
Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a
peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses
the whole farm; it now stands divided into three
fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with
many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages
of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds
with good springs from one end of the farm to the
other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest
abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl,
in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large
and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the
Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a
cross building with a south front of 40 feet long, with
a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long, a
good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms,
&c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and
other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising
to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis
(it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to
need mentioning, and its other advantages and con-
veniences are too numerous to be inferred in an ad-
vertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat
seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession
will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day
of January next, but should the said farm remain un-
sold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be
rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25
acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small
distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing
on Cox's creek, the waters of which run within three
hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be
given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all
the valuable personal property that belonged to the
said REGIN ROWLES, deceased, consisting of a number
of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household
furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of
horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming uten-
sils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other
articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The
terms will be easy and particularly made known at the
time of sale. The lands will be shown to any person
desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr.
Levin ROWLES, now living on the aforesaid farm, and
negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid
property any time previous to the time of public
sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator
of REGIN ROWLES.
Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE

will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of
November next, for all ages. On the next day will
be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old.
Any person not a member may start a horse on paying
two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each
day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr. Wharf's,
at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

RICHARD TOOTELL has left Annapolis to re-
side in Baltimore; any person that has any claims
will enclose them to Mr. JAMES BAYDEN, Fountain-
Inn, Baltimore, or to Mr. JOHN SNOW, Annapolis,
who will forward them to him.

N.B. Being appointed by HENRY PACA, on the
5th of August, 1796, her attorney in fact, I offer to
rent the undivided part of the lands of AQUILA PACA,
late of Harford county, deceased.

I will sell all my property in Annapolis.

RICHARD TOOTELL.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GARY.